MADRAS COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ.

VOLUME XIII. WEDNESDAY, July 5th. 1797. NUMBER 613.

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, *that the Advertisements which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, and meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and Sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENT: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

BY

A. W. DEVIS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A

SERIES OF PRINTS,

(NOW ENGRAVING)

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE ARTS, MANUFACTURS, AND AGRICULTURE,

OF

HINDOSTAN,

FROM PAINTINGS TAKEN FROM NATURE,

BY HIM,

DURING HIS RISIDENCE IN

INDIA.

THE Liberal Patronage and Encouragement the Arts have met with from the *British Inhabitants of Madras,* (and which the Artist experienced during his short Residence there, and is proud thus publicly to ackuowledge(induces him to submit the following Proposals to them; with the Hope it will meet their Approbation, as it has already done that of his Friends here, and the Public at large.

When it is considered, that this is one of the most arduous Works of the Kind hitherto undertaken by one Artist, uniting Picturesqe Effect with faithful Representation, conveying Information as well as Amusement; aud that the Ex- difficulty of engraving such Subjects, is particularly many of them are composed added to the large Parts of which Size of the Plates; Mr. Devis presumes the Terms will not be thought unreasonable.

The First Number is now in the Hands of the Engravers, which they have promised shall be completed within twelve Months from this Date: But should his generous and discerning Friends exert themselves in behalf of the present Undertaking, the whole may be completed in nearly the same Time as One Number—sufficient Engravers of the first Eminence being engaged for that Purpose.

George Street, Hanover Square, November, 30, 1796.

CONDITIONS,

THE Whole to be comprized in TWELVE PRINTS; and consist of the following Subjects.

A POTTERY, with the various Utensils in general Use.

A BRAZIER's SHOP; in it is introduced the Ornaments worn by the Hindoo Women, Musical Instruments, Sacrifizal Utensils, and Vessels for Domestic Purposes.

SMITH at his FORGE; Workmens' Tools, Implements of Agriculture, and Weapons of Defence, &c.

A MINT; the essaying, refining, and melting of Silver, with the coining of Rupees.

The process of making SALT.

The Manufacture of SUGAR.

The Weaving of CARPETS and SETRINGS.

The Inside of a ZENANAH; Hindoo Women detaching the Cotton Wool from the Seed, and spinning fine Thread.

A LOOM; with the Process of winding off the Thred.

PLOUGHING,

THRESHING.

HINDOO WOMEN husking the Rice, and grinding the Corn.

The Size of the Plates will be 24 Inches by 18; and executed in the highest finished Style, by F. Bartolozzi, Esq. R. A. Engraver to His Majesty; P. W. Tomkins, Historical Engraver to Her Majesty, and other Artists of distinguished Abilities under Mr. Devis's immediate Inspection.

The Work to be divided into three Numbers; each Number to contain four Plates: The Price of which will be *Fifteen Star Pagodas,* for Prints: *Thirty Star Pagodas* for Proofs: and *Thirty-six Star Pagodas,* Prints in Colours—Particular care shall be taken that the Prints are delivered in the Order of Subscription,

One Number to be paid for at the Time of subscribing, and the same on the Delivery of each succeeding Number,

The last Number will be accompanied by a full and accurate Account of the Subject of each Plate. Exclusive of which, will be given a Sketch of the Agricultur of BENGAL: and the Process of many Manfactures, of considetable Importance in themselves, though not sufficiently Picturesque for the Subject of a Painting. This part of the work will be elegantly printed in handsome Quarto, on superfine Wove Paper, and contain Engravings to elucidate the Subject where necessary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the CARNATIC BANK, and by *Messrs. Dring & Gordon.*

Storey's,

NEW INN,

BY

BARLOW,

ROBERT Barlow respectfully informs the Public, that he has taken the large and Commodious Inn lately kept by John Storey, which being Fitted up in an elegant style, and provided with every accommodation, together with a choice Stock of Wines and Liquors, Barlow begs leave to solicit the countenance and support of a generous community, assuring them evory attention shall be paid to preserve and add to the Credit the New Inn acquired under its late proprietor.

Post Chaises and able Horses at the shortest Notice.

June the, 1st 1797

Indian Almanac.

A[illegible] of the present year, remain unsold, to be had at Harvey and Lee's School in the Black-town, and Europe Shops in the Fort as formerly Advertised.

Remittance to England.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NAVY VICTUALLING BILLS from £. 500 and upwards, will be issued by the HONORABLE BASIL COCHRANE at a favorable rate of Exchange, payable at Ninety days sight, warranted to be punctually discharged without discount: for all sums under £. 500. Mr. Cochrane will grant his private Bills.

Any Money paid in, previous to a despatch, the Current Interest will be allowed, until the date of the despatch or granting of the Bills.

For Sale,

MADEIRA WINE,

APPLY TO

Messrs. Kindersley Watts and Co.

Advertisement.

CONSIGNMENTS from the PROPRIETORS, to Messrs. DRING and GORDON.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH CLARET, from the House of BROWN and WHITFORD, at per Chest 120 Pagodas.

BELL'S CLARET, brought on the Harriet, Captain Archer, at 72 Pagodas per Chest, or 36 Pagodas per Half Chest.

N. B. If Six Chests are taken, the Price will be 60 Pagodas per Chest.

MADEIRA WINE,

From D. OLIVAREZ and Co. of Superior Quality, and fit for immediate use, at 150 Pagodas per Pipe.

Ditto very good Ditto, 125 Pagodas.

Police, Pondicherry.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GOLD WATCH, of English make, has been stopped at the Police Office at Pondicherry, on a Native of a suspicious appearance having offered it for Sale, for a price much under its value. Any person who has lost a Watch, and can give the marks of it with other convincing pr[illegible] the Watch being their property, by [illegible] to the CHIEF of the POLICE, at *Pondicherry,* will recieve the Watch on paying the expence of this publick Advertisement.

Police Office at Pondicherry,
29th June, 1797.

By Order of the Executors of the late

NAGAPAH CHITTY.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

ON THE PREMISES,

On TUESDAY, the 11th, July,

between the hours of 4 and 6 in the Afternoon.

A LARGE piece of Ground, in *Black-Town* situated to the Northward of the House possessed by the late Mr. POPHAM.

The Ground measures in Length from North to South, four hundred and eleven feet and an half, and in breadth from East to West seventy feet, the Ground will be put up in any lots intending purchasers may require, the title Deeds, may be seen on application to Mr. HENDERSON.

Conditions of Sale as usual.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson.

AT HIS ROOMS

This Day, WEDNESDAY. the 5th. Instant.

At 11 o'Clock,

ONE Capital fowling Piece by Nicholson, One pair of Rifle Barrelled Pistols by Mist, One Capped and Jewelled Gold Watch, One Metal Watch, Twenty Pieces corded Dimity. A quantity of Arnee Muslins, Northward Chintz and Palampores, Four Views in the South Seas, from Cook's Voyages in elegant Gilt Frames, —Sundry Views of Calcutta, &c.—One Pipe of Port Wine, and Twenty Dozens French Claret.

ALSO

The remainder of Invoices of PLATE, JEWELLRY, and IRONMONGERY.

To be sold by Public Auction,

To the Highest Bidder,

By Robert Henderson,

AT HIS ROOMS,

On TUESDAY, the 1st of August next,

At 12 o'Clock,

THE DWELLING House, Offices, and Garden Grounds, called the Grove, situated between the great Tank and the Luz.

The House and Offices are in good repair and the grounds well inclosed, laid out, and stocked with a variety of Trees of a considerable age.

The Premises may be viewed and particulars known on Application to Mr. HENDERSON.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By J. L. Heefke,

AT HIS ROOMS,

On FRIDAY, the 7th. Instant.

At 11 o'Clock.

A FEW Chests of Brown and Whitfords Claret, warranted good, in Lots of Three Dozen each.

ALSO

Sixty Dozen of French Claret in Lots of Three Dozens.

At the same time will be sold.

A few CASKS of ALE and PORTER.

AND

Some IRONMONGERY, &c. &c.

MUNRO & CO.

HAVE for Sale, English Claret, Madeira and Brandy, some excellent Pale Ale in Bottles, and Europe Bottled Porter, Pigs Chops, Pine Cheese, and a Variety of other Europe Articles, a Choice assortment of Fashionable Cloths and Cassimeres, and a few Pieces of Bengal Muslin, Neck Handkerchiefs, and Cravats.

A very Handsome, well finished, New Bandy complete.

For Sale.

A Complete, Fast Sailing.

PLEASURE BOAT,

[illegible]h two suits of Sails, length 18 feet 6 Inches, [illegible]readth 7 feet 4 Inches, brought out on the [illegible]TLANTIC.

[illegible]For particlars apply to MR. W. SPENCE, at [illegible] Office of Messrs. STEPHENS & COCKELL, or to the COMMANDER on board the

ATLANTIC.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst and Branson,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On SATURDAY, the 8th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock;

AN INVOICE OF

STATIONRY,

CONSISTING OF,

FOOLSCAP Gilt and Plain Quaito and Octavo, — Quills, Ink Powder, — Pounce Bones, &c.

One-hundred Pound of Hair Powder,

Four Dozen each Green Blue and White Finger Cups,

AND

A Quantity of CHEESE and HAMS.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright Hurst and Branson,

AT THEIR ROOMS

On SATURDAY, the 8th Instant,

Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock

FOUR LARGE BOXES OF

STATIONARY,

A NUMBER OF EUROPE BOUND LEDGER'S JOURNALS

AND CASH BOOKS,

AND

FIFTY DOZENS OF PLAYING CARDS.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Brown & Ashton,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On THURSDAY, the 6th Instant,

PRECISELY AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Sale,)

A BRACE of remarkably Handsome Brind. Persian Breed mixed, both young, and well worth the notice of Sportsmen.

For Private Sale,

At Brown and Ashton's,

COLUMBO ARRACK,

At 45 Pags. per Leaguer.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY's DRAWING.

Thursday, the 29th June, 1797.

No. 4022 Being the first drawn Ticket on the 35th days Drawing entitled to (500) Star Pagodas.

No. 122 Being the last drawn Ticket on the 35th days Drawing entitled to (250) Star Pagodas.

No. 7997 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 6694 8913 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 3855 5881 8018 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas each.

9213	3	1829	2635	4486	6257	7431
9382	266	1325	2361	4741	6606	8621
9270	233	1080	3797	4734	6628	8012
9003	831	1003	3424	5183	6756	8569
9447	754	1898	3947	5758	6407	8821
9615	792	1239	4027	5680	6046	8246
9227	944	1874	4348	5700	6880	8568
9669	1810	2440	4136	5394	7038	8742
9838	1295	2190	4466	5169	7070	8119
9302	1086	2859	4567	5172	7578	9613
9191	1442	2515	4692	6065	7471	9175
9869						

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY's DRAWING,

MONDAY the 3d, June 1797.

No. 6488 a Prize of 1000 Star Pags.

No. 4456 9292 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas

No. 460 Prizes of 50 Star Pags.

No. 4353 a Prize of 30 Star Pagodas

Prizes of 15 Ptar Pagodas each.

182	237	302	588	871	597	757
1661	1580	1138	1720	2956	2317	2979
2493	2729	2754	2242	2802	2278	2855
2890	3713	3331	3276	4953	4584	4375
4568	4609	4532	5321	5546	5054	5328
5021	5030	5493	4144	6953	6175	6739
6854	6003	6138	6973	6821	7694	7818
7342	7151	7007	7129	7911	7506	8446
8202	8007	8233	9701	9893	9627	9361
9106	9303	9144	9117	9433	9928	9105
9797.						

The wheel above par 12,075 Star Pags.

The Price of Tickets at 25 Star Pagodas.

ERRO[illegible] THE PRESS.—In our last Courier for No. [illegible]7, in the Asylum Lottery, drawn a Prize of 500 Pagodas—*read* No. 7996.

LITERARY COMMUNICATIONS.

——Convivæ propè dissentire videntur,
Poscentes vario multum diversa palato ;
Quid dem? Quid non dem?

THE DEATH BED.

Haste, Delia, take may last adieu!—
When lo! to Damon Delia flew,
Soon, Delia, soon the Heart you tore,
(E'en now it breaks) will bleed no more;
Ah why did I so often prove
The Pangs of unrequited Love,
Ah why those Eyes, those Lips believe?
They look'd, they spoke but to deceive.
The dimpled smile whose rosy ray
Clear'd for a while my Tears away,
A false exulting laugh I found,
That glow'd in triumph oèr my wound.
Áh Nymph! bedew my early Bier—
" Is there no Cure? none, Delia, here—
When from beneath the valanc'd Bed,
With a last parting look, he led
A willing fair one to her view—
Delia, I die, I die, adieu!

Q.

THE following EPIGRAM has been attributed to POPE by his commentator without any reason except that the subject of it is one of the *Heros* in the *Dunciad*.—If Pope had written it, it ought to have been inserted in his works, and we are well assured that BISHOP WARBURTON would not have missed so good an Opportunity of exposing the Character of a man whom he hated as much as Pope did.—The fact is, it was written on DENNIS the Critic by SAVAGE, at a time when he lived on terms of intimacy with him; a circumstance which must have made Him well acquainted with the man, tho' it rendered it the more unhandsome to expose him in so severe a satire. It was therefore confined to the closet for a considerable time. The Epigram is of a peculier turn, and stands by itself without any thing to which it can be compared.—In the dead Languages, in the A[illegible] nothing that it resembles.—In the French there are some Piecs which seem to approach to it; but in general they are Epigrams without satire, or Satires without the happy turn of the following lines.

" SHOULD Dennis publish you had stab'd your Brother,
" Lampoon'd your Monarch, or debauched your Mother,
" Say what revenge on Dennis can be had,
" Too dull for Laughter, for Reply too mad?
" On one so poor you can not take the Law;
" On one so old, your sword you scorn to draw.
" Uncaged then let the harmless monster rage,
" Secure in dulness, madness, want and age.

DOCTOR JOHNSON's extemporaneous Verses on an extravagant Young Heir, (*still known on the Turf,*) coming of age, are so admirable & so little known, as they are not printed in his Works, that they can not fail of being acceptable to readers of every denomination.

" LONG expected one and twenty,
Lingering Year, at length is flown;
Pride and Pleasure, Pomp and Plenty,
Great,——————are now your own.
Loosen'd from the Minor's tether,
Free to mortgage or to sell,
Wild as Wind, and light as Feather,
Bid the Sons of thrift Farewell—
Call the Betseys, Kates, and Jennies,
All the Names that banish care;
Lavish of your Grandsires Guineas,
Shew the Spirit of an Heir.
All that Prey on Vice or Folly,
Joy to see their Quarry fly;
There the Gamester light and jolly,
There the Lender grave and sly.
Wealth, my Lad, was made to wander,
Let it wander as it will;
Call the Jockey, call the Pander,
Bid them come, and take their fill.
When the bonny blade carouses,
Pockets full, and Spirits high;
What are Acres? what are Houses?
Only dirt, or wet or dry.
Should your Guardian, Friend, or Mother,
Tell the woes of wilful waste,
Scorn their Council, scorn their pother,
You can *hang* or *drown*, at last.

HISTORY of a SPANISH LADY.

(continued from our last.)

His friends, seeing the agony of his mind, got out of him how, and to whom, he had disposed of me, and afterwards made many fruitless inquiries about me, in hopes they should hear I was still living, and be able to administer some balm to his wounded conscience.

At last the man who had taken charge of me at my birth, returned from a journey that employed him some weeks, and when told of the condition to which his old master was reduced, he hastened to relieve his anxiety by discovering to him under whose care he had placed me, offering to go and bring him all the intelligence he could gain of my present condition; at the same time freely confessing that he had heard nothing of me or the vine dressers, since he put me under their protection.

My father revived at the proposal, and hastened his departure, that, if it were possible, he might have the comfort to embrace me before he quitted the world, returning thanks to Heaven for this happy discovery which might lead to the restoration of a child who he had so inhumanly abandoned, and give him an heir to those abundant riches which could afford him no other consolation than in repairing the errors of his conduct.

The person dispatched in pursuit of me lost no time, but travelled day and night till he arrived at the vine dressers cottage; but he found it deserted, the door barred, and the little path that led to it overgrown with weeds; from thence he went to the house of a neighbour to enquire after his old friends, where he learned they had been both dead several months, he next asked what was become of the young girl who they brought up as their own, and they readily told him as much as they knew of my history, which was comprised in my leaving the vine dressers, at the age of eleven, to go and live with a great Lady called Donna Medina, who had taken a fancy to me; that they did not know much about me since then, because the old couple, who took care of me before, went to settle in another part of the province many miles away. As soon as they had made me over to the grand Lady, who, no doubt, they added, had given me good breeding, and made me her Ladyship's own maid, or at least her companion.

With this intelligence the inquirer hastened back to my father, who transported, as he declared himself, at the probability there was of my being alive, yet when told that I had been brought up from eleven years old in a house so fatal to his sons, so odious to his thoughts, the shock of horror he sustained was more than a counterbalance [illegible] so great was his anxiety to recover his deserted daughter, that, in spite of his detestation for the very name of Medina, he endeavoured to get the better of his passion, that he might address a letter of inquiry after his lost child to the young Medina, who he supposed to be the real daughter of the deceased Lady, and, indeed, many people were of the same opinion, because she took pains to have it believed she was my Mother.

Whilst he considered me with rigour as the source of his afflictions, he knew it was only from me that he could get information of the little girl my supposed mother had carried away from the poor vine dressers, and when he should have found me, the solace my presence would afford him promised to compensate for the force he put on his inclinations, in addressing himself to the murderess of his darling sons, Fernand and Juan. Loving without discovering, hating without knowing me, he composed the irritation of his mind enough to dictate for the young Medina a few lines after this manner.

BILLET.

You are the cause, Mademoiselle, that, at this moment, I mourn the death of two dear sons, the delight of my eyes, the staffs of my age; you have deprived me of them for ever!—Repair this great injury, I conjure you, by sending me instant information where I am to find a certain young girl, whom Madame, your mother, received from the hands of a Vine dresser at the age of eleven. The man who delivered her into your family lived in the neighbourhood of Toledo; if she still continues in your service, restore her to me, for I am her father, her miserable, thrice miserable father—give her to my arms, that she may expunge from my memory the fate of her brothers, and, when I have embraced her, she shall, by forgiving the injuries I have done to her, teach me to pardon those I have received from you.—Pity my despair, Mademoiselle, and send the child of my affection and remorse to her sorrowing parent.

JAGO LENTILLA.

(to be continued in our next.)

NEW DRURY LANE THEATRE

PIT HOLDS	-	-	800
BOXES and GALLERIES		-	1828
		Total	2628

So that a full House is calculated to pro[illegible]ce 826£.

NEW YORK GAZETTE.

JANUARY 20.

"CAPT. BARTON, in his Majesty's ship Lapwing, of 28 guns, sailed from this road on the 25th ult. to relieve the Island of Auguilla, from the ravages of the French, who had landed there. On the 26th, he arrived near that island, and was obliged to lay to on account of the excessive darkness of the night—About 3 o'clock the next morning, he fell in with the French frigate Audacieux of 26 Guns. and 330 men, and brig Valiant of two 24 Pounders and two 32 pounders caronades, (number of men unknown) and engaged them one hour and fifty minutes, when the brig, unable longer to maintain the conflict, fled; the frigate soon followed the example, and the Lapwing pursued both. The brig being closely chased fired a gun and ran on shore at the west end of St. Martins, some of the men were drowned and others got on shore; the frigate then struck, and presented a spectacle of horror, having 184 MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED. Capt. Barton (being prevented from concluding the generous design with which he sailed from this Island, by the death of his Pilot Capt. Standiford, who was the *only* person killed in the action) dispatched the small Pilot boat to acquaint the Anguillans with the above particulars, and to learn the state of the Island; to which enquiry he received for answer, that they were in great want of every thing, as the French had not only plundered, but destroyed what they could not take away, burnt the houses and murdered some of the inhabitants, and spiked all the cannon in the Island; adding that they were in extreme want of ammunition. Capt. B. then made sail for this Island with his prize, but on the evening of the 28th, saw two frigates, which he supposed to be la Pensee and la Serveillente; this obliged *him to set fire to his prize*, which from its shattered condition sailed very badly. The Lapwing arrived here on Tuesday night last with 200 prisoners on board.

" The warmest panygerist would not be able to do justice to the merit of Captain Barton. We sincerely hope that a man so valuable to his country, will meet with that reward which he so justly deserves."

LONDON CHRONICLE.

FEBRUARY 14th.

The Dutch Papers to the the 12th inst. received in town on Saturday announce, that several squadrons of Dutch ships of war were on the point of sailing from Flushing, Helvoetsluys, and *Amsterdam*, to join the fleet in the *Texel*. The most active preparations [illegible] yards to fit out all the shipping which still remained laid up, to be employed as soon as the season will permit.

The recruiting service in Hungary is carrried on with the utmost zeal and activity. The levies voted by the Diet of Presburg, consisting of 50,000 men, were expected to be ready before the opening of the campaign.

Generals Colli and Bertolina left Vienna on the 2d inst. to take upon them the command of the Pope's army, which consisted of near 40,000 men, including 18 battalions of foreign mercenaries.

Frankfort, Jan. 12. In the Mayence Gazette of the 11th inst. we find a Note delivered by M. de Weckrsovich, Charge d'Affaires of Russia to the Electoral Circle, and that of the Upper Rhine, of the following contents;

" Although, in the actual circumstances, the Emperor, my august master, thinks it not necessary to put the resolution of the late Empress, his august mother, into execution; his Imperial Majesty will nevertheless not remain less faithful and inviolably attached to the alliances and obligations entered into in respect to the present war; and his Majesty is firmly resolved to support them in all their integrity. The considerations, the interest, and solicitude, which the Emperor will not cease to take for the well being of the German empire, can but determine his Majesty to exhort the States and Members composing that body to act in common concert with his Majesty the Roman Emperor, and to fulfil towards their supreme Head those duties which the Constitution has prescribed, and on which the salvation and tranquillity of the Empire depends."—*Gazette de Deux Ponts.*

Before the revolution in France, the lye was the most mortal of all injuries and defiances:—at present, the French republican seems to think upon this subject as the Spartan did, who according to Plutarch, having the lye given him, answered, that being a *free man* he might lye whenever he pleased.

The Executive Directory has issued a decree, the object of which is to enforce the existing orders for preventing any kind of communication whatever between England and France.

The Spanish Ambassador has denounced to the minister for foreign affairs, a libel printed at Bayonne, and distributed throughout Spain, inviting the Spaniards to rise against their Government.

The commissioners of the Navy have just con[illegible]or building six new frigates, of 40 guns each, on a large scale, at private Dock Yards.

LORD CRANSTOUN, a meritorious officer in the British navy, is, we are sorry to hear, no more.—His remains were buried in the Garrison chapel of Portsmouth, near those of Sir John Laforey.

A new ship, of 28 *Thirty-two-pounders* commanded by Captain Portlock, arrived at Plymouth, to be copperd and rigged.—She was built at Buckler's Yard, on a plan by General Bentham.

THE following is a copy of a letter transmitted to all the Admirals and Captains whose names were mentioned in the Gazette, by Earl Howe, as having signalized themselves in the action of the 1st June 1794, accompanying the *Medal* which has been presented to them.

MY LORD, OR SIR,

The King having been pleased to order a certain number of *Gold Medals* to be struck, in commemoration of the victory obtained by His Majesty's fleet, under the command of Earl Howe, over that of the enemy, in the actions of the 28th and 29th of May, and 1st June, 1794, I am commanded by His Majesty, to present to your Lordship, one of the medals above mentioned, and to signify His Majesty's pleasure, that you should wear it, when in your uniform, in the manner described by the directions; which together with the medal and ribband belonging to it, I have the honour to transmit to you.

I am commanded by his Majesty to acquaint your Lordship, that had it been possible for all the officers on whom his Majesty is pleased to confer this mark of approbation, to attend personally in London, *His Majesty would have presented the medal to each of them in person*; but, that being from various causes at this time impossible, His Majesty, in order to obviate all further delay, has therefore been pleased to direct them to be forwarded in this manner.

Allow me to express the great satisfaction I feel in being made the channel of communicating to your Lordship, so distinguished a mark of his Majesty's approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) SPENCER.

The Admirals to wear the medal suspended to a ribband round their necks; the Captains to wear the medal suspended to a ribband, but fastened through the third and fourth button hole, on the left side.—The colour of the ribband blue and white.

It is with great satisfaction we learn, that a mischief which might have produced very fatal consequences, had been averted, by the captures of an *American* vessel, laden with 20,000 stand of arms and 16 pieces cannon, destined for that part of Ireland where the disturbances rose with the greatest violence.—There can be no doubt, from many recent circumstances, that there was a secret understanding between [illegible], who have lately made several ineffectual attempts to land succours of arms and ammunition on the coast of that Kingdom.—The vessel is named the *Olive Branch*, and sailed from Ostend.

MR. EDITOR.

SIR.

Be pleased to give place in your next Paper to the following very singular facts. A. B.

THE STRANGE CONSTITUTION AND PROPERTIES OF SOME HUMAN BODIES.

THERE are some families of that marvellous constitution, that no serpent will hurt them, but instead of that they fly their presence. The spittle of these men, or their sucking the place, is medicinal to such as have been bitten or stung with them, of this kind are the Psylli and Marsi; those also in the Island of Cyprus, whom they call Ophiogenes,, and of this race,. and house, there came one Exagon Ambassador from that Island, who by the command of the Roman Consul was put into a great Tun or Pipe, wherein were many Serpents, on purpose to make experiments and trial of the truth of this property. The issue was, the Serpents licked his body, in all parts, gently with their tongues, as if they had been little dogs, and he remained unhurt to the great wonder of them who beheld the manner of it. *Plin. Nat. Hist. l.* 28. *c.* 3. *p.* 298. 299. *Pasch. Leg. c.* 8 *p.* 43 *Solin. c.* 8 *p.* 207 *Plut. in Catonemminorem, p.* 787.

When Phyrrhus King of Epirus was dead, and all the rest of his body consumed in the funeral fire, the Great Toe of his Right Foot was found intire, having received no damage at all by the flames. This Toe, that was so able to preierve itself after his death, had also in his lifetime a healing kind of virtue in it against deseases of the spleen, which used to retreat at the powerful touch of it. *Kernman de Mirac; Mortuor. l.* 3. *c.* 8. *p.* 8 *Plut. Vita Pyrrhi, p,* 384. *Fulg. Mem. l.* 1. *c.* 6. *p.* 151 *Derii. Disq. Majic. l.* 1 *c.* 3, *Quæst.* 4. *c* 19 *p.* 36. *Donat. Hist. Med. l.* 6. *c.* 3. *p.* 306.

Quintus Curtius tells of Alexander the Great that after he sweated, there issued a fragrant odour from his body, that dispersed itself amongst all that were near him. The harmony of his constitution was such, as occasioned that natural balsam to flow from him. *Donat. Hist. Med. p.* 306. *Curt. Kornman de Mir. Mort. l.* *c.* 95. *p.* 38.

That is a wonderful Story which is related by Jovianus Pontanus, concerning one Colan of Catana in Cicily, surnamed the Fish, who lived longer in the water than on the land. He was constrained every day to abide in the water: and

he said that if he was long absent thence, he could scarce breathe or live, and that it would be his death to forbear it. He was so excellent in swimming, that as a sea-fish, he would cut the seas in the greatest storms and tempests, and in dispute with the resisting waves swim more than five hundred furlongs at once. At last in the Sicilian sea, at the haven of Messina, diving for a peice of plate which the King had caused to be cast in as a prize to him that could fetch it from the bottom, he there lost his life; for he was never seen after, being either devoured by a fish, or engaged in the cavities of the Rock, *Alex. al. Alexand. Gen, Dier l. 2. c. 25. p. 91. Sandys on Ovid. Met. l. 13 p. 252.*

It is related of Lord Bacon, that he had one peculiar temper of Body, which was that he fainted always at an eclipse of the Moon, though he knew not of it, and considered it not. *Lloyd's State Worthies, p. 837.*

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 5th July, 1797.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George, 27th June, 1797.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Captain MARK GEPP Appointed to the Command of Manapar, vice Oliphant on furlough.

Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON Appointed to do the duty of Head Surgeon in the Northern Circars, vice Gillespie on furlough, with the allowances of a Head Surgeon.

Mr. HENRY HARRIS Appointed Surgeon to the 2d Regiment European Infantry, vice Anderson.

Fort St. George, 30th June, 1797.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. JOHN HUMPHRY SKARDON, Appointed to Succeed Mr. *John Wynch* in the Charge of the grain and provisions, and of the payment of the Troops at Vellore, Arnee, and Walajahbad until further Orders.

IN OUR LAST COURIER we noticed the arrival at the Cape of good Hope, of the SYLPH PACKET, from England: a LETTER received by the above medium has the following paragraphs.—

" THE LORDS of the ADMIRALTY have " thought proper to form and expedite new " Commissions and Instructions to the *Admirals* " RAINIER, and PRINGLE; limiting the com- " mand of the latter, to a certain degree of East " Longitude; and making the respective Com- " mands distinct and seperate,

" LORD DUNMORE, (late Sir G. K. Elphin- " stone,) has been much hurt from his appoint- " ments at the Cape having been superseded, " but in this his Lordship was somewhat blame- " able, as he had neglected to make a return to " the Admiralty of the names of the Officers " appointed.

" A very liberal addition to the pay of the " *Lieutenants* and *Surgeon's Mates* of the Navy, " is about to take place.

" The fate of the gallant SIR SYDNEY SMITH " is deprecated by every loyal, and every " generous mind—the DIRECTORY having " determined to bring him to his trial on " several charges respecting his conduct at " TOULON, and on one respecting his conduct " at the time of his being taken.

" Four Sail of the Line, with two Frigates, " and two large Cutters, are now taking on " board eight months Provision:—they are " said to be, and certainly are destined to rein- " force the Squadron of REAR ADMIRAL RAI- " NIER.

The following paragraphs relative to the British Squadron commanded by SIR JOHN JERVIS are copied from the Calcutta Extra Gazette of the 18th. ultimo.

ADMIRAL JERVIS's FLEET.

VICTORY,	guns 100
BRITANNIA.	100
BARFLEUR,	98
BLENHEIM,	90
CAPTAIN,	74
CULLODEN,	74
EGMONT,	74
EXCELLENT,	74
GOLIAH,	74
VALIANT,	74
DIADEM,	74

Admiral Jervis was joined a day or two before the action by Admiral W. Parker with four ships of the line.

The following had been in Sir John Jervis's line of battle.

COURAGAUX,	74	Lost on the coast of Barbary
BOMBAY,	74	Lost going into Lisbon,
GIBRALTAR,	74	Gone to England to repair,
ZEALOUS,	74	Repairing in Lisbon.

The St. GEORGE of 98, ran on shore on Lisbon Bar going out, but got off after cutting away her masts and throwing over some of her guns, she was in the Tagus repairing.

WAR had not been declared on the 16th February between SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

About 2000 French Emigrants had arrived in Portugal. GEN. STUART *(Lord Bute's brother)* with his Staff had arrived in Portugal, but no British troops.

The troops from Corfica had not arrived in Portugal.

On the 29th. ultimo, arrived the extra Ship CROWN, *Captain Stranach,* from England, which she left on the 15th. of February. Several private Letters have been brought by the Crown, but no intelligence of a novel or important nature.

AMERICAN FUNDS.

The American funds have fallen down to 9s. 6d. the pound sterling; in consequence of the internal commotions, which were likely to divide the states from each other, and the near prospect of a WAR WITH FRANCE.

ACCOUNTS FROM MATRA,—*23d May.*

" Juggoo Bappoo, the commanding officer of the Mahratta army, had, in cousequence of Zemaun Shah's intentions of invading Hindostan, summoned all his astrologers, and demanded their opinion and report of what was likely to come to pass.

" Their answer was as follows:—*That the Shah would certainly come down, and that there would be several severe battles fought!*"

ZEMAUN SHAW.

The report of Zemaun Shaw having avowed an intention of making an incursion into the Peninsula as far as Delhi or perhaps farther, after the ensuing rainy season, is very generally believed. He has returned from Cabulistan to the Panjab. He arrived about the end of last month at Lahore, where it is said he has already commenced preparations for his intended expedition.

We have received, from a native correspondent of credibility, some particulars relative to a political project, recently formed by two Northern Powers, which we lay before the public, without vouching for their authenticity: For although the character of our correspondent fully entitles him to our credit; yet we are unacquainted with the authority from which his information is derived.

From his account it appears, that Agga Mahomed Khan, King of Khorasan, and the whole of Eastern Persia, acknowledged as the head of the most potent Mahomedan Empire of the Tartars and Durances, ordered a deputation to Zemaun Shaw, on his late return to Cabul from the Panjab, demanding of that Prince a declaration of his acknowledgement of the Supremacy of Agga Mahomed; and also that he should renew his pledges of fidelity, and explain the views under which his military establishment was so much encreased.

To all that was thus required, Zemaun yielded a ready acquiescence. He acknowledged, in terms of humility, his dependence on Agga Mahomed, to whom he renewed his assurances of fidelity and attachment. He fully explained his intention of visiting Hindostan, where he was anxious to restore the lustre of the Standard of the Faith, to extend the dominon of the true believers, as became the followers of the Prophet, and the faithfull vassals of Agga Mahomed.

This friendly explanation opened the way to a further diplomatic intercourse, the result of which is that an expedition against the northern frontier of Hindostan, is to be undertaken, and conducted under the immediate direction of Zemaun Shaw. This expedition is to receive the fullest co-operation in money, stores, and troops, from Agg Mahomed Khan; and the acquisitions that may arise from it, are to be equally divided between the two contracting Powers.

In consequence of this arrangement, our correspondent states, from the information he has received, that the troops of Agga Mahomed, amounting, by report, to a lac and a half of regulars, are immediately to march to Cabulistan and into the Panjab, while Zemaun Shaw thus supported in his rear, advances towards Hindostan, with the whole of his Cavalry. *Mirror.*

BOMBAY COURIER

June,—10th. 1797.

By a mail-boat which arrived on Thursday last, letters have been received from Tellicherry down to the 20th ultimo; it has happened very opportunely that this which constitutes the last sea communication with the Coast of the season, has completed our information upon the subjected, of the Cotiote expedition, the service being effected, and the Troops disposed of into quarters for the Rains.

Our last advices brought the army to Tooticullum; where the two wings met about noon, of the 10th ultimo. This place is represented as the Capital of the Cotiote, the favorite seat of the Raja's residence and distinguished by an elegant Pagoda; a spot so independent of foreign intercourse and even secluded from promiscuous access, as never to have been visited before by any European: as it offered no protection by natural or artificial defence, the Enemy made no stand but fled into the jungle upon the approace of the left wing, which first arrived; and from thence kept up a teazing fire upon the encampment: the Raja with his principal adherents had retired, as it was said, some days before up the Ghauts.

It is observeable, that when Tippoo held the Malabar and was desirous to reduce the Pyche Rajah, who was, equally in rebellion to his Governmenm, he sent a large force against him into the Cotiote, which however was never able to penetrate to Tooticullum; on the contrary many of his battalions were cut to pieces in the defiles with which the Country abounds and he was at length obliged to abandon his enterprise, aud content himself with confining the Rajah to his jungles. The French too in the year 1757, sent an expedition against it from Mahe, which after proceeding as far as Manaterra, (the fatal spot where onr rupture first commenced, and where Captain Brown recently fell,) and after having lost at this place between three and four hundred Europeans, were reduced to relinquish their design, and to consider not only the conquest, but further progress as impracticable.

At Tooticullum the army reposed during the 10th and the following day, collecting every information upon the strength and position of the enemy, and the nature of rhe country where the service was about to lead them; and on the mornning of the 1st proceeded upon their march to Canoote, a post of some consequence and strength belonging to the Nambier of that name, situated about two miles in a south easterly direction from Tooticullum: near this place the advanced guard consisting of a detachment of His Majesty's 77th Regiment, commanded by Major Macquarrie, found obstruction from a body of Nairs, that kept up a galling fire upon them from the adjacent houses and [illegible] and in particular from the opposite bank of a [illegible] lay in the line of march; our troops how[illegible] pushed forward, passed the Ford, and having dislodgad the enemy, took possession of Canoote Pagoda; upon this occasion we have to ragret the loss of LIEUT. BACHELOR, an excellent Officer, who acted as Brigade Major to the Army, and who was shot immediately after having delivered some or[illegible]rs from Col. Dow, to the Officer in command of t[illegible]an-guard, besides one Serjeant and seven rank and file who were wounded—hence the army advanced to Cherwancherry a populous Village and well cultivated plain in the district of Irvenaad, about six miles south west from Canoote, where rhe melancholy task of *devastation* which marked the route and formed the painful duty of the Campaign was again executed; in this branch of service the Irregulars are said to have taken an active share; while in action and in situations of danger, our present advices uniformily charge them with being disgracefully backward, and rather an incumbrance than an aid to the line.

BOMBAY COURIER,—*17th June.*

On Saturday last, the Danish Ship Count Bernstorff, Cpptain Smit, anchored in the Harbour from BATAVIA, laden with *Sugars:* The Bernstorff left Batavia on the 20th of March, when we understand the Settlement was agitated as it has been more or less ever since the Revolution in Holland: by the clash of contending opinions: we do not find however upon enquiry that these divisions extended to convulse the society, or disturb the operations of Government.

On Tuesday last the Betsey Snow, Captain Megson, arrived from the other Coast: Captain Megson left Negapatam on the 9th of April, and hoped to make good his passage up the Malabar Coast before the South west Monsoon should have set in; before however he could double Ceylon he found the Currents had set in so strong against him, that when off Batacola Bay on the 24th, he was obliged to relinquish his first design and have recourse to the Southern passage. The only occurrence Captain Megson afterwards met with worthy of mention, was on the 11th of May in Lat. 12 3, S. and Long: 90 13, W. when he observed *four Ships* standing upon a wind to the South eastward, the headmost of which shewed Danish Colours, while another carried Colours which appear to be red: the Betsey having hoisted a private signal, the one carrying Danish Colours bore up to the others and made a signal with a red flag at her fore-top gallant mast head; but as Captain Megson in times so suspicious as the present, had no interest for further explanation, he continued his course only until the night should admit him to separate without observation, when he immediately tacked, and prosecuted the remainder of his voyage wiih a favorable wind.

The Islands of Caranja and Salsette, have lately been visited by flights of LOCUSTS from the Eastward, but happily in the first place they made their appearance at a season when they could be least prejudicial to vegetation, and in the next, their arrival being so immediately followed by the rains, we have reason to believe has operated their destruction.

Bombay Rates of Exchange.

On Bengal, at 51 days sight Par, or Sicca for Bombay Rupees.

On Madras,—variable from 340 to 150 Bombay Rupees, per 100 Star Pagodas at 30 days sight.

POSTSCRIPT.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

" On Monday afternoon last, at half past 4 o'Clock, the Lodges No. 4 *Social Friendship,* and No. 58, *Duke of Norfolk's,* having been previously summoned, met at the Fort Tavern, and thence in due and ancient Form, proceeded to the Barrack Yard, there to take charge of the Remains of Brother MELLERS, late Junior Warden, of Lodge No. 58, and conduct it to the Burying Ground, after the usual manner of the Faternity.

" The order of procession being formed, the Body was conveyed to the place of enterment, attended by a party of the 12th Regiment, with reversed arms—the Regimental Band playing the "*Dead march in Saul*" with Drums muffled—the two Lodges, properly clothed, and several visiting Members. As the Corpse passed the gates of the Garrison, it was received with presented arms; and on its arrival at the Ground a street was formed by the Funeral Party and Band through which the Body passed. After the Priest had committed the deceased to the earth, and the Brethren gone through certain ceremonies the whole returned in the same uniform manner preceded by the Band playing appropriate Music, until their arrival on the Parade, when "*Come let us prepare,*" concluded the Ceremony.

" We might Justly be accused of negligence did we omit to mention the very great attention paid by the worshipful Past Master, who kindly superintended the Procession; and at the same, time to notice the strict decorum observed throughout this solemn occasion by every Brother present.

" As a Mason, Brother MELLERS was the literal type of the *Bible, Square,* and *Compass;* as a Parent and Husband, tender & affectionate; & as a Man, his bosom glowed with sentiments known to few, but generally understood by the Fraternity; and to their Honor be it said they are about to open a Subscription for the Widow and four young Children, who have thus untimely to deplore the loss of one of Nature's brightest ornaments."

A SKETCH OF PARIS.

DECEMBER 9th.

The winter advances, (says the Editor of the *Quetidienne*) and the cold which it brings with it ought to cleave every heart, that reflects how many thausand poor wretches there are, who have not a billet of wood to mitigate the inclemency of the season, and who have sold the last remnant of their dress to purcase a few ounces of bread; nevertheless Balls and Concerts still occupy the attention of the thoughtless and the gay.

I was yesterday at the Faydeau Theatr[illegible] [illegible]ree hundred Ladies bedecked with Gold and Diamonds disputed the prize of dress: still more than that of beauty; the various surfaces of the [illegible]ecious stones reflect the splendor of a thousand li[illegible]: how unfortunate it is that to the mind of a feeling man, they awake no other idea than the *tears* of those who once possessed them, and who have left them to the rapacity of goallers and executioners! Each diamond calls to my imagination the despair of a family, and the profound misery of a hundred thousand Frenchmen. When you perceive a luxury so insolent, be persuaded that on the other hand the misery is extreme, I would in order to soften the severity of the contrast that there should be erected in every Town as many Hospitals as Ball rooms, and that each of our Elegant dames should be condemned to maintain a family for each Diamond that she wears: every thing would then be pardoned upon the plea of humanity, the most rich and the most splendid, would then be the most virtuous, and the feelings of the spectaror would be as sensibly touched at the sight of an elegant gown, as at witnessing a meritorius action. I am asked the names of the various beauties who fill the assembly: names hitherto unheard of now fill the tablets of the Graces; yesterday they were scarcely in being. Observe in that box to the left, an Actress, whose charms have been so celebrated by fame: like the genius of Revolutions she has devoured the fortune of all who have come within her orbit: her graces fly in spite of all her efforts to retain them, and upon a face of twenty years she will soon have more wrinkles, than she has ruined of giddy rakes and insolent upstarts.

Cast your eyes upon that beautiful young Girl in the second range; Zelis could scarcely have appeard in the figure at her bath, with no other witnesses than the silent myrtles which concealed her retreat: as an amiable contrast, look into neighboriug box, where the lustres throw but a pale and trambling light. and which seems to be converted into a cell; there under a kind of white veil you may perceive the most beautiful face in the world, a veil from a sequestered cloister! there is more taste in this species of dress than in all the fashions which caprice has borrowed from the Greeks. Whence is that noise that issues from the first row of the Boxes? It is Madame *Angot* in the midst of her family; her loud bursts of laughter drown the symphony of French horns and Bassoons, and the antiquated lacqueys who compliment her upon the sweetness of her voice.—On a sudden she is taken ill! instead of asking for Hungary water, she calls for *a dram of* BRANDY. At this Concert there are fewer Greeks and Romans than at the preceding, thanks to our modern Aspasias who have condescended to be for a moment French: neither have the Tartar dresses kept their ground, in spite of Madame Tallien: we were persuaded that our Parisian Belles were too politic to continue *Barbarians.*

Mount Assembly.

THE
MOUNT BALL,
WILL BE HELD,
AT THE
RACE STAND,
On THURSDAY next, the 6th Instant,
*** TICKETS to be had of Mr. COMPTON, and at the RACE STAND at the usual Rate.

R. TAYLOR,
SECRETARY.

Mount, 1st July, 1797.

Advertisement.

Messrs. W. DRING & W. H. GORDON,
BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR CONSTITUENTS
AND THE PUBLIC,
THAT
Mr. JAMES CONNELL,
IS ADMITTED
A PARTNER IN THEIR HOUSE,
And that the Business from this Day,
WILL BE CONTINUED
UNDER THE FIRM OF
Dring, Gordon, & Connell.
Fort St. George, 1st July, 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Anthony Gaudoin,
AT HIS ROOMS, UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On THURSDAY, the 6th. Instant,
At 11 o'Clock;
AN ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH EUROPE GARDEN SEEDS,
LATETY IMPORTED,
CONSISTING OF

CAULIFLOWER,—Large Savoy Cabbage,—Red Pickling Ditto,—Celery,—Parsly,—Carrot,—Turnip,—Windsor-beans,—Marrow—Fat Peas,—French-beans,—Sugar Loaf Cabbage,--Cabbage Lettuce, Coss Ditto,-Green Coul'd Endive,—Broad Leafed. ditto.

At the same time will be Sold

Remainder of the Perfumery advertised in the last Gazette.

ALSO,

A quantity of dried fruits from the Cape of Good hope lately imported, Consisting of Large best drie[illegible] Plumbs—in Small Cases—best raisons in Small [illegible]ks—ditto Second Sort in Cases—best dried Apples—ditto Pears—ditto Peaches—[illegible]itto Apricots.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR.

ALLOW me to congratulate your Readers and the public in general on the ſubject of a report that has of late been in circulation, namely the eſtabliſhment of a BOARD OF POLICE at this Preſidency. The ſpeedy formation of which I Yeſterday heard confirmed by a Gentleman of high rank at this Settlement, elſe I ſhould not have given belief to a Report ſo often made public for the purpoſe of occupying the public attention.

When we think on the many important duties which muſt naturally require the Attention of Government, and particularly at a period like the preſent, when ſo many more matters muſt engroſs their thoughts; when we come to reflect on the additional troubles with which our Enemies ſeem to threaten us, we ſhould be thankful that we live under the auſpices of a Government which promiſes to give ear to the complaints and grievances of the community.

That the formation of ſuch a Board is much wanted at this place the many complaints hourly made by all Ranks of people of the impoſitions conſtantly practiſed in the Bazars, by Servants, and Palanquin Boys in particular, fully confirms.

The very great increaſe of the price of Proviſions, Servants wages? &c. &c. in general almoſt ſtaggers credibility, all owing to the want of a Police-maſter who might regulate theſe matters, hear complaints and give redreſs to the injured. The plan in agitation if eſtabliſhed will in a great meaſure remove thoſe impoſitions and ſecure to every individual ſome comfort and eaſe, as it will regulate the hire of ſervants of every diſcription.—weights, uſed in the Bazars—the prices of all ſorts of meat; which are to be ſold by the weight and not in the arbitrary manner as at preſent. Theſe weights and meaſures are to have the Police-maſters ſeal affixed to them, and to be Regiſtered at his Office. and any Perſon found ſelling Meat, Rice, Curryſtuff and Articles of retail, excepting thoſe that have been duly authorized, and Regiſtered in the ſaid Office to be ſeverely chaſtiſed. I have not a doubt but by ſuch a regulation, all claſs's of people will ſee the bleſſing confered on them and even remember the Adminiſtration under which it was effected.

In order to remedy one very great inconvenience which muſt ever ariſe, and in ſome meaſure fruſtrate the beſt Regulations, I underſtand a ſevere penalty is to be exacted from thoſe that act contrary to the Rules and Regulations laid down, ſo that no perſon ſhall be allowed to give higher wages to their ſervants than that eſtabliſhed at the Police-maſters Office. If a perſon, rewards an old and faithful Servant by an increaſe of pay he muſt obtain a certificate to that purpoſe paying a handſome fee for the ſame: it will be neceſſary to have a fee attached to the certificate in order to prevent many applications to that effect, which unleſs prevented by ſome means will juſt lead to the uſual impoſitions—In order to prevent alſo as much, as poſſible the Palanquin Boys from demanding cloathing, excluſive of their pay, an impoſition which has crept in of late. I hear a ſimilar fine is to be levied monthly from ſuch Gentlemen as feel deſirous of giving dreſſes to their Palanquin Boys. I think this is a happy thought, as few will be diſpoſed to pay a large fine for that purpoſe and it will be the means of preventing them from ſtipulating for clothing from the maſter they may be about to ſerve, and of which but few are able to bear the expenſe, as after a few days it is made over to the thieving Bazar, and an application made for a freſh ſupply grounded on ſome provoking pretext. As the collection of theſe fees are to be entirely for the benefit of the Police-maſter, his Deputy and, Aſſiſtants it is to be hoped they will be riged in this part of their duty.

It is moſt probable that many obſtacles will be thrown in the way to prevent the adoption of ſo deſirable an object by a number of petty dubaſhes who are at the root of all evil, and to whoſe chicanery we are principally indebted for the cauſes of theſe complaints, and through whoſe intrigues an effort of a ſimilar nature was ſome time ſince fruſtrated.

I hope alſo ſome effectual method will be taken to diſcover theſe purloiners and prevent the effect of their influence. I do not know a crime more deſerving of tranſportation to Bencoolen than this. The moſt effectual way of doing it will be by appointing a Police-maſter who is perfectly acquainted with all the country Languages and to prohibet him from having a *Dubaſh* in his Service, and to make him an allowance adequate to the trouble which ſuch an Office will require.

Madras 6th. June 1797.

Iam Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

B. A.

STONEHENGE.

A conſiderable change has taken place in the poſition of the ſtones which form this extraordinary relic of the ancient ſuperſtitions of our countrymen. This change took place on the 3d of January, and is attributed to the rapid thaw which on that day ſucceeded a very hard froſt. The following is an Extract of a Letter from Saliſbury on the ſubject:

"On the 3d inſt. ſome people employed at the plough, near Stonehenge, remarked that three of the larger ſtones had fallen, and were appriſed of the time of their fall by a very conſiderable concuſſion, or jarring, of the ground. Theſe ſtones prove to be the veſtern of thoſe pairs, with their impoſts, which have had the appellation of trilithons. They had long deviated from their true perpendicular, There were, originally, five of theſe trilithons, two of which are even now, ſtill remaining in their ancient ſtate. It is remarkable, that no account has ever been recorded of the falling of the others, and, perhaps, no alteration has been made in the appearance of Stonehenge for three centuries prior to the preſent tremendous downfall. The impoſt, which is the ſmalleſt of the three ſtones, is ſuppoſed to weigh 20 tons. They all now lie proſtrate on the ground, and have received no injury from their aërial ſeparation."

They fell flat weſtward, and levelled with the ground a ſtone alſo of the ſecond circle, that ſtood in the line of their precipitation. From the lower ends of the ſupporters being now expoſed to view, their prior depth in the ground is ſatisfactorily aſcertained;—it appears to have been about ſix feet. The ends, however, having been cut oblique, neither of them was, on one ſide, more than a foot and an half deep. Two only of the five triſithons, of which the *adytum* conſiſted, are now, therefore, in their original poſition. The deſtruction of any part of this grand oval we muſt peculiarly lament, as it was compoſed of the moſt ſtupendous materials of the whole ſtructure.

A ſimilar change of weather occaſioned the diſcloſure of a ſubterraneous paſſage at Old Sarum about two years ago.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

PARIS,—*7th, of November.*

THE Liberty of the Preſs has been once more attacked, and we owe this new violation to the Directory: While we yet poſſeſs this Liberty, let us avail ourſelves of it, to aſſert that the Directory has not by the Conſtitution a right of predetermining *(le droit d'initiatif)* the acts of the Legiſlative body; that it can do no more than lay before them its wants. Let us avail ourſelves of it to ſay that the Directory has ſtill much leſs the right of cenſuring a deciſion already paſſed by the Council of *Five Hundred,* and which threw out by paſſing to the order of the day, a ſimilar propoſed Law. Great God, what confuſion would enſue! Is it thus that the limitation of powers is reſpected!—If the Conſtitution may be thus violated at a time when the public opinion is enlightened and alert, what may we not expect when it ſhall be ſubjugated? What idea of Liberty can we preſerve among us, when our very thoughts are enſlaved? Wherefore has the Conſtitution been confided to the zeal of the Citizens in general, and to their jealous circumſpection, if it be not permitted us to exerciſe theſe prerogatives? The Directory at this moment arrogates to itſelf a contoul *(l'initiative)* over the Council of Five Hundred, this Council in its turn will uſurp an authority over the Conſtitution, if once we are robbed of our only guarantee the *Liberty of the Preſs.* Whence is it that a queſtion is again agitated which has already been ſo formally diſcuſſed and ſo ſolemnly determined? Whence is it that this outrage is committed upon human reaſon of denying to day, what was yeſterday acknowledged to be ſelf evident—How! *are the French at this day to hear the name of a* LICENSER OF THE PRESS! In truth I ſee nothing better calculated to favour a Counter Revolution, than to practice before hand every thing that they might count upon by obtaining it.

Are we yet arrived at that point of ignorance, to conſider an EDITOR of a PAPER *as an independent being, who arbitrarily dictates Laws to thoſe who read his productions: He himſelf receives* LAWS *from the community*; and is only the organ of the popular voice. In ſilencing the Journals do you expect to controul the public opinion? Robeſpierre could do it:—but with a thouſand Scaffolds! you neither can nor dare imitate his example. You are loſt to the public confidence the very day you addreſs it thought no other channel than of your penſioned Journals, from that moment it will be impoſſible for you to obtain the leaſt belief to any of your reports, to any promiſe, to the leaſt good which ſhall be told of you, or by you, or by your ſycophant crowd: the leaſt rumonr which ſhall find its ways into the ear, will receive more confidency than your Official Journal, when the Liberty of the Preſs ſhall be reſtrained, for controverſy is a neceſſary ingredient in the human mind; the wiſe man ſeeks diſcuſſion and argument, the people are not inſtructed, and are often not conſoled without it. The public mind will certainly be more confuſed, more tumultuous, but it will be unſteady, gloomy, and enclined towards exceſs: you will give to the nation the moſt deteſtable character, that of diſtruſt: but ſoon your barriers will be broken down, they will write with rage, they will elude your prohibitive Laws, they will mock every reſtraint and laugh at your inquiſition; in lieu of moderate criticiſms which gall you now, you will find thouſands of impudent Satiriſts and audacious declaimers, and then what will you have to oppoſe to theſe new exceſſes? *Terror*! that is to ſay, you may perhaps enjoy for a fortnight the reign of Robeſpierre, then to experience his cataſtrophe and join your names to the black catalogue of thoſe moſt deteſted by their Country.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

Manheim, Jan. 13.

[I]mmediate after the ſurrender of Kehl, all the heavy artillery was removed to Huninguen, and the cavalry marched into winter-quarters, chiefly in the Duchy of Wurtemberg, and as far as Heilbron. At the time when the capitulation was concluded, the Auſtrians had puſhed their works within 500 paces from the glacis, and every thing was ready for an aſſault. On the 9th arrived 172 waggons with pontoons and materials for bridges, 116 pontoneers, and *General Hotze* in perſon.

A report is prevailing here, that *Field Marſhel Clerfayt* is to take upon himſelf the command in chief of the Imperial army in *Italy*, and that General Alvinzy returns to Vienna. As ſoon as the bridge-head of Huninguen is taken, the *Archduke Charles* proceeds to *Vienna*, and perhaps even to *Italy*, if Field Marſhal Clerfayt ſhould decline the command of the Auſtrian troops in that country.

The Electoral Palace in fitting up here for the reception of the Archduke Charles, as the chief head-quarters of the Imperial armies are to be eſtabliſhed in this place.

General Count Latour is gone to the environs of Huninguen, to command the attack on the bridge-head near that place.

PARIS, *Jan.* 20.

General HOCHE, who was ſo often reported to have been taken by the Engliſh, is arrived this day in Paris. He landed at *Rochefort.* He is come to concert with the Directory an expedition more important than that againſt IRELAND, andone which will ſtrike a more fatal blow againſt the intereſts of England.

TRUE BRITON,—*February* 3.

Tueſday diſpatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office, from *General Graham,* who has been ſo long ſhut up with Field Marſhal Wurmſer in Mantua. By accounts from Trent, dated on the 6th ult. we learn, that Gen. Graham made his eſcape from Mantua, in the fortie which took place on the night of the 29th December, and arrived at Trent on the 4th of laſt month.

At the interceſſion of the Duke of York, the Emperor of Germany has liberated *Baron Weichs* from his confinement at Spielberg, to which he was condemned for eight years, for having *killed the Prince de Lichtenſtein* in a duel.

Letters from Peterſburgh mention, that preparations are making for the coronation of the new Emperor at Moſcow in the month of March next.

The Gibraltar man of war is arrived at Portſmouth from Gibraltar. She brought about 12 ſhips under her convoy, partly prizes and partly merchantmen, which ſeparated in a gale of wind on Wedneſday laſt, A very valuable convoy of proviſion ſhips from Ireland has been alſo diſperſed in a ſtorm. To theſe accidents may be added, the total diſperſion of the laſt Leeward Iſland fleet; very few ſhips of which are yet arrived.

A ſquadron of frigates is under orders for failing on a *ſecret expedition* ſuppoſed to the Eaſt Indies.

A reſpectable Mercantile Houſe in the city has, it is ſaid, received letters by the Satisfaction Captain Simmonds, from *Honduras,* dated 28th of October laſt, informing them that the Engliſh were then evacuating the place. The Governor of Jamaica had ſent down 13,000 ſtand of arms in hopes of enabling them to defend the Settlement; but on farther conſideration it was deemed imprudent to put ſuch a quantity of arms into the hands of the negroes and people of colour therefore the plan was abandoned, and the place evacuated.

A Paper of this morning ſtates, that HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES *has offered his ſervices to His Majeſty, to go to Ireland in quality* of LORD LIEUTENANT. This, it is ſaid, has been the ſubject of His Royal Highneſs's late Conferences with Mr. Pitt. The Prince propoſes taking Earl Moira with him as Commander in Chief, together with a Houſehold fit to ſupport the dignity of Royalty. There are ſeveral important points, however, to be diſcuſſed and ſettled, before it can be determined whether it is proper to accept *this patriotic offer* of the Heir Apparent to the Crown.

The entertainment given on Monday at the London Tavern by the Eaſt India Directors to the PRINCE of WALES and his friends, was ſplendid in the extreme, and conducted with great reſpect towards His Royal Highneſs.

The PRINCE brought with him as many of his friends as filled three carriages. He was received at the door by the Chairman, Mr. Scott, who conducted him up ſtairs, when all the Directors were introduced to His Royal Highneſs, as well as to the Duke of Clarence, who were the only branches of the Royal Family preſent. The Duke of York and Prince Erneſt excuſed themſelves, and and ſo did Earl Moira. Marquis Cornwallis was not invited.

The invitations were all choſen by the Prince, who had been requeſted to ſend a liſt of thoſe friends he wiſhed ſhould be invited. Theſe preſent were the Stadholder, Mr. Haſtings, Earls Cholmondeley and Jerſey, Generals Delancy, Dundas, and Leigh, Colonel Macmahon, Mr. [illegible] Mr. Day, and Mr. Churchill, which, [illegible] three others of the Prince's friends, the preſent Directors in place, the ſix who are out by rotation, the two Secretaries, and the Counſel made the company near 50 perſons. Mr. Haſtings was placed next to the Royal Family.

The Company dined in the Ball-room, which was very ſuperbly lighted up. The table diſplayed the Prince's Creſt, and other ornamental devices; and the dinner, as may be ſuppoſed, conſiſted of all the delicacies of the ſeaſon.

The evening was paſſed with great conviviality, and the healths of their Majeſties, and the Prince and Princeſs of Wales drank with bumpers. About ten o'clock the Prince retired.

The Pope, in the preſent ſtate of his fortunes, deſerted by thoſe Monarchs who once avowed themſelves the moſt faithful ſons of the Church, affords a ſtriking example of the mutability of human greatneſs, and a memorable illuſtration of the truth of the ſcriptural maxim, *put not your truſt in Princes.*

Accounts were yeſterday received at the Admiralty, and at LLOYD's ſtating that Admiral KINGSMILL's ſquadron have taken and carried into Cork two Spaniſh ſhips from Lima, very richly laden, and with a conſiderable quantity of ſpecie on board; alſo a French privateer of 14 guns, and two neutral ſhips with property, ſuppoſed to be Spaniſh. They have likewiſe retaken a very valuable Portugueſe Brazil ſhip of 900 tons.

The following ancedote will ſhow how the *modeſt* and *virtuous* ſcruples of a politician, firſt about to enter into an official ſituation were treated by a man well acquainted with the world, and how ill a man judges of himſelf when we conſider his chief unfitneſs to be a Miniſter to ariſe from the purity of his principles. Dr. JOHNSON has always been reckoned a profound obſerver. Perhaps his diſcernment upon this occaſion may be magnified into prophecy: "On Saturday, 12th April, 1783, Mr. Boſwell viſited the Doctor in company with Mr. Windham, of Norfolk, whom, though a Whig, he highly valued. One of the beſt things he ever ſaid was to this Gentleman; who, before he ſet out for Ireland as Secretary to Lord Northington, expreſſed to the Sage ſome modeſt and virtuous doubts whether he could bring himſelf to practiſe thoſe arts which it is ſuppoſed a perſon in that ſituation has occaſion to employ.—"Don't be afraid, Sir," ſaid Johnſon, with a pleaſing ſmile, "you will ſoon make a very pretty *raſcal!*"

BELL's MESSENGER—FEB. 5.

"The frigate the FRATERNITE, on board of which was the Admiral MORARD DE GALLES, and General HOCHE, has moored in the Road of Rochefort, on the 24th of this month, (Jan. 14) accompanied by the ſhip of the line the REVOLUTION."

According to the liſt of the BREST FLEET, it originally conſiſted of 17 ſail of the line, 12 frigates, 6 corvettes, 6 ſhips armed *en flute*, 1 cut down frigate, and 2 corſairs.

Of theſe, according to the French account 11 ſail of the line 7 frigates, and two corvettes, returned to Breſt on the 1ſt, 5th, 11th, and 13th, inſtant, and 1 ſhip of the line (making in the whole 12), and 1 frigate to Rochfort, on the 14, 1 ſhip of the line was loſt in coming out of Breſt, and 1 drove on ſhore by the INDEFATIGUABLE and AMAZON; 3 frigates foundered and ſcuttled; 2 ſhips armed en flute, and 1 cut down loſt; 1 frigate, 1 corvette, and 2 ſhips armed en flute, taken by our cruizers.

There remain, therefore, unaccounted for only 3 ſhips of the line, 3 corvettes, 2 ſhips armed en flute, and 2 corſairs.

Total 1 frigate, 1 corvette, and 2 ſhips armed *en flute*, taken by our cruizers; 2 ſhips of the line, 2 frigates, 2 armed *en flute*, and one cut down frigate, loſt or deſtroyed.

THE ENQUIRY, OR UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

"Mac Shane, how are you my dear creature?"—"Why, upon my ſoul, I hardly know but pretty tightiſh, as the times go."—"Pray have you ſeen our old friend Pat Murphy, lately?"—"No, and I am very much afraid *I ſhall never ſee him again.*"—"How ſo?"—"Why, he has met with a very *unfortunate accident* lately."—"What the Devil was it?" enquired Mac Shane, "Nothing more than this, my dear: as he was ſtanding on a *plank*, at a place in London, which I think they call the Old Bailey, the *plank* ſuddenly gave way, and by the holy Poor Murphy got his *neck broke!*"

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY [illegible] H. WARD,—*Popham's Broad-way.*

WHE[illegible]DVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, POETICAL PIECES, &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.

_ SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the COURIER [illegible]FFICE, *Black-Town*,—by Meſſrs. THOMSON and FERRIS, *Calcutta*,—Meſſrs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Maſulipatnam*,—Meſſrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co. *Pondicherry*,—M[illegible]UTHERLAND, *Columbo*,—Mr. P. SECLUNA, *Trincomallie*, Mr. E. ALDRIDGE *Te[illegible]cherry*, and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay.*

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MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY,

SUNDAY, July 9th.

THIS day, at noon, arrived the Honorable Company's Ship EARL TALBOT, from England. The Talbot left FALMOUTH on the 18th. of MARCH in company with Seven Indiamen, whoſe names we have not aſcertained, and under convoy of a Man of War, of 74 Guns.

The Convoy having put into the Cape, had remained there for a few days, when the Talbot and THREE other Indiamen, proceeded for India.

Several Officers, and nearly 200 Troops are arrived on the Talbot.

The heads of Intelligence received by the above medium are, that ADMIRAL JERVIS, after landing his priſoners at LAGOS, had proceeded to Sea in ſearch of the SPANISH FLEET, and had come up with and captured the Admiral's Ship, the SANTISSIMA TRINDADE of 136 Guns; the other Spaniſh Ships having got into Cadiz.

That His Majeſty's had conferred the dignity of a VISCOUNT on Sir John Jervis.

That MANUTA had ſurrendered to GENERAL BUOANAPARTE, on honorable terms.

That the Campaign on the RHINE had been renewed, but we are ſorry to ſay, very inauſpiciouſly to the intereſts of the German Empire, as the ARMY of the ARCH DUKE CHARLES, is ſaid to have been DEFEATED with unheard-of Slaughter.

And that the FRENCH, with their wonted temerity, continued their preparations for an INVASION of Great Britain or Ireland.

We are not aſſured that the above brief ſtatements are correct, they are merely ſuch as we obtained on the Inſtant of the Talbot's arrival.

A PACKET OVER-LAND was Yeſterday Evening received by Government,—the contents have not yet tranſpired.

COURIER PRESS.